Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by PHILO WHITE, Publisher of the Laws of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1829.

[VOL. X.....NO. 493.

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE subscriber is grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto received from the citizens of Salisbury and Rowan county; and takes this occasion to return his sincere thanks for the same. And he cherishes a hope, that by keeping a well selected and cheap assortment of *Goods*, to merit a continuance of the generous confidence of an enlightened community.

He is now receiving, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a well selected and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

well adapted to this market, and purchased entirely for *cash*, which will enable him to sell *very cheap* for CASH, or on time to responsible customers. Among his stock, will be found a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hard-Ware, Groceries,
Cutlery, Domestics, &c.

Those who wish to purchase good and cheap goods, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Dec. 4th, 1829. 97

N. B. The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by *Edward Cress*, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber: who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware,

made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

D. H. CRESS.

Cowan & Reeves

HAVE just received, at their Store, Wood Grove, Rowan county, 13 miles west of Salisbury, a good and *fresh* supply of

GROCERIES,

They also have on hand, a good assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

suitable for both Gentlemen and Ladies, purchased in New-York and Philadelphia; consisting of

Blue, black, brown, steel-mixed and olive Broad Cloths
Cassimeres, Cassinets and Sattinets
White and Red Flannels
Point and Rose Blankets
Gumblets and Plaids
Canton Crapes and Silks
Bombazetts, Bombazines and Circassians
Cassimere Shawls and Points;

together with every other article usually found in a Store in this section of country.

All of which they are determined to sell as low as any other person whatever, engaged in the same line of business, for Cash, Cotton, or on a credit to puntual dealers.

The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. C & R.

October 31st, 1829. 3mt'05

Fresh Groceries, &c.

A. TORRENCE & CO,

ARE now receiving their seasonable supply; which, with their usual stock of

DRY GOODS,

will consist of an extensive assortment of

Sugar, Coffee, Salt;

IRON, suitable for Gig and Carryall Tyre; and a large assortment of SHOES. Which they will sell low for *cash* or *cotton*.

Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1829. 93

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his Store in CONCORD, a general assortment of *GOODS;*

consisting of

Dry Goods,
Hard Ware,
Cutlery,

Saddlery, Medicines,
Paints. &c. &c. &c.

Having purchased entirely for cash, and intending to sell for *cash*, he feels assured that he can sell on terms which will be satisfactory to those wishing to purchase.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

D. STORKE.

October 5th, 1829. 3mt102

TIN-WARE Business.

JOHN H. HENLEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand at his *Tin Shop* in Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. a large and handsome assortment of

TIN WARE;

which he offers for sale on very accommodating terms, wholesale or retail. Merchants, and others, at a distance, who want *Tin Ware* to sell again, can have it sent to them on the shortest notice, at the shop prices, which are as low or lower than at any other shop in the upper part of the State.

Feathers, Beeswax, Old Copper, and Fur, will be taken in exchange for Tin Ware.

☞ One or two Apprentices wanted to the above business. 5t02

Lexington, Dec. 2d, 1829.

ALMANACKS.

FOR sale, at the office of the Western Carolinian, the "Farmers and Planters Almanack," for the year **1830**: price, 10 cents a piece.

Factorage and Commission

BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public, that he continues the above business in *Charleston*, as heretofore. His time and services will, as usual, be devoted to the interests of those who employ him, either in the sale of produce, or purchase of goods.

He informs his customers, that Major *Joshua Lazarus* will act as his agent the ensuing season, in *Cheraw*. Cotton, or other produce, sent to him, to my address, will be received and forwarded promptly, free of commissions and all other charges except for expenses actually incurred.

For the convenience of persons sending me Cotton through this channel, Mr. Lazarus will be constantly supplied with the leading articles of *Groceries*, viz: Salt, Bagging, Rope, Sugar,

Coffee, Molasses, &c. &c. which will be furnished to waggons, or order, at cost and charges; which will be charged to the parties, on my books, and made payable in Charleston.

Charles J. Shannon, Esq. continues my Agent in Camden, as heretofore.

HENRY W. CONNER.

October, 1829. 3mt105

The Andrew Jackson.

THE new Steam Boat *Andrew Jackson*, built expressly for the Cheraw and Augusta trade, will commence running alternately between the two places, as soon as finished, which will be previous to the 1st of Nov. She goes direct (inland) between Charleston and Cheraw; and will take freights at the lowest possible rates. 3mt04

Maj. Joshua Lazarus will be my agent in Cheraw for her also, and will attend promptly to the shipment of Cotton by her, consigned either to myself or others in Charleston.

HENRY W. CONNER.

New Goods,

FRESH, FASHIONABLE, AND CHEAPER

THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury; consisting of

DRY GOODS

of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also,

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, Sept. 28. 1829 3mt00

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery,
Paints, Dye Stuffs,
Boots, Shoes,
Groceries, &c.;

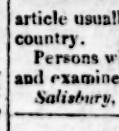
which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for *cash*, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, are first quality

Teneriff Wine, Old Muscatell ditto. Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine Old Holland *Gin*, old Cognac *Brandy*, Jamaica and New England *Rum*; together with every article usually found in a Store in this section of country.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, and examine the above Goods.

Salisbury, Sept. 28th, 1829. 6mt13

FOR SALE,



ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant

dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

88 WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Blacksmithing Business.

JOHN I. SHAVER, & CO. have taken the *Blacksmith's Shop* heretofore occupied by *Philip Shaver*, in the town of Salisbury; where they intend carrying on the *Blacksmithing Business*, in all its various branches; and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. They have in their employ one of the best workmen in the county; which will enable them to execute every description of Blacksmith's work in a style of neatness and durability, equal to any in this part of the country. Their terms will be moderate, with a reasonable indulgence for pay.

Salisbury, Dec. 9, 1829. 98

THE NAVY.

The following report of the condition, &c. of the Navy of the United States, was made by the Secretary of the Navy to the President of the United States, and accompanied his Message to Congress.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 1st, 1829.

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of the Navy respectfully presents the following Report:

The Naval Force of the United States, which has been kept in active service during the present year, has been composed of the different squadrons employed in cruising on the stations heretofore assigned them.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been continued in that service, with the exception of the Delaware 74 gun ship, and the schooner Porpoise, which have been withdrawn, the latter having been represented by the commanding officer to require extensive repairs. The return of the Delaware was decided on under a belief, that the present state of our political and commercial relations in the Mediterranean did not require the employment of a ship of this class in that sea; that all the necessary protection could be given to our commerce by frigates and smaller vessels; and these promised to be more efficient, in the pursuit and capture of such vessels as might be expected to assail it, and were less liable to suffer from the dangers of the Mediterranean navigation. The Constellation frigate and the sloop Ontario were accordingly ordered to join the squadron; the former conveying to England and France the newly appointed Ministers to those countries. Information has been received of the favorable execution of these duties. Our Ministers have been landed at their respective points of destination; and these vessels, it is presumed, have, before this assumed their stations in the Mediterrian squadron.

It is to be regretted that instances of insubordination have been manifested among the officers of this squadron. Courts martial have been necessarily resorted to, and some of the refractory have been sentenced to temporary, and others to permanent dismissal from the service. It is gratifying, on the other hand, to know, from authority entitled to confidence, that the general conduct of the officers of this squadron has been such as to preserve, among the States and Sovereignties on the Barbary Coast, the favorable opinion of the American character, which had been earned by the gallantry and honorable deportment of their predecessors.

The Naval force under the command of Commodore Ridgely, and ordered to cruise on the West India station, consisted, in the early part of the year, of the sloops Falmouth, Hornet, Erie, and Natchez, and the schooners Grampus and Shark.

Several acts of piracy having been reported to have been committed in the month of February last, the Natchez, which had returned to the United States, for repairs, was ordered to rejoin the squadron. After cruising a few weeks, and there being no reason to apprehend a recurrence of those depredations, again returned to the United States, and has since sailed to Colombia, taking out Mr. Moore, the United States' Minister to that Government, whence she was ordered to proceed to Rio Janeiro, to convey to the United States, Commodore Creighton, whose command had been transferred to Commodore Cassin. This vessel was also required to afford a passage to Mr. Harrison, the late Minister to Colombia, on his return to the United States.

The recent invasion of the maritime frontier of the Mexican States by the forces of Spain, having led to apprehensions that our commerce, in that quarter, might suffer by the encroachments which belligerents are so ready to make on neutral unprotected rights, the Peacock was equipped, and, taking out Commodore Elliot, to relieve Commodore Ridgely, was ordered to repair to the scene of these renewed hostilities. The Erie, which had also returned for repairs, sailed soon after to rejoin this squadron.

It is due to the late Commander, Commodore Ridgely, to say, that as far as the means had been afforded him, he has kept his little squadron employed with vigilance and activity; and, on a late occasion, this has been gallantly demonstrated at Tampico, in the firm and prompt course, pursued by Master Commandant Norris, in the rescue of the property of one of our countrymen from the grasp of unjust power.

For the last few months, except in the case just referred to, no information has been given to this Department, of any new act of piracy or aggression on the commercial rights of the nation; but, there can be no doubt, that a relaxation in the policy lately pursued, would be followed by an immediate repetition of these depredations.

The squadron on the coast of Brazil and Buenos Ayres has been maintained to its usual extent, and has been varied only by the interchange of relief-ships for those which had performed the ordinary routine of duty. The presence of this squadron, small as it has been, has probably obtained, for the commercial interests of our country, a security which would not have been granted to defenceless merchantmen. Peace having taken place between these two nations, nothing is to be dreaded by our merchant ships from an interference with belligerent privileges. Yet many reasons forbid the diminution of our naval force on these coasts. The annually increasing commercial intercourse between the United States and these countries, calls upon the Government to be prepared to multiply the means of its protection. Many complaints have been made by certain officers of this squadron against each other, of oppression on the one side, and of insubordination and neglect of duty on the other. The parties, charging each other have been ordered to repair to the United States. Immediately after their return, a tribunal will be established to investigate these complaints, and to render justice alike to the aggressors and aggrieved.

The squadron on the Pacific coast of South America consists of the frigate Guerriere, the sloop St. Louis, and the schooner Dolphin. No changes have been made in the *force* of this squadron. Commodore Thompson has succeeded Commodore Jones in the command; and the Guerriere and St. Louis have taken the places of the Brandywine and Vincennes. Commodore Jones has returned to the United States in the former, and the latter, acting under orders from the late Executive, after touching at the Friendly and Sandwich Islands, will return by way of the Cape of Good Hope. No information has been presented to the Department inducing a belief that an increase of this force is necessary; though doubtless, good policy forbids that any portion of it be withdrawn. Annexed is a statement, marked A, shewing the disposition of the public vessels now in commission.

The report of the Commissioners of the Navy, which is herewith transmitted, marked B, furnishes a detailed statement of the number of ships of war in ordinary, their present condition, and the amount which will be required to fit them for service. These ships are represented to be in a state of premature and rapid decay, and, when the manner in which they have been disposed of at the stations is considered, this ceases to be a matter of surprise, how much soever it may be of regret. It has been the practice, when ships of war were to be laid up in ordinary, to place them under the general superintendence of the Commandant of the yard, whose avocations have been so multiplied by the Department, that he has but little time to devote to this duty. Thus, they remain exposed to the wasting agencies of the seasons, rain, and sunshine; and to all other causes which favor the decomposition of the materials of which they have been built. This sudden destruction of a fabric, upon the construction of which so much skill has been exercised, so much money expended, and upon the preservation of which so much of the commercial and national security depends, cannot but demand, that immediate and effectual means be adopted to arrest its progress. The impolicy of cutting down the best timber in the country, and converting it into ships, which are to be subjected to this process of rapid destruction, would seem to be too glaring not to have been noticed, and too ruinously wasteful not to have been discontinued as soon as perceived. Within the last few years, the vessels which were in preparation on the stocks have been allowed to remain under the protection of houses erected over them. In the report marked C, the Commissioners have offered suggestions as to the measures necessary for preventing the progress of an evil, which threatens to render abortive all the efforts of the Nation for the establishment of an effective naval force. The attention of the President is respectfully invited to this branch of the concerns of the Navy, as a matter of minor importance to no one which can be presented for his consideration.

In addition to the means proposed by the Commissioners for the accomplishment of the objects to which their report refers, it is proper that some remarks be offered on points connected with this subject, and on which their opinions were not required to be expressed. It is believed that the true policy of the Government will be to discontinue, for the present, the building of ships of war, unless for some specific object or immediate emergency; to provide for the thorough repair of the ships in ordinary; for the erection of the necessary sheds for their protection; and for the establishment of a police at each of the naval stations, to superintend and enforce the employment of the means recommended by the Board of Navy Commissioners for their preservation; and such other as the experience of the Navy may have shown applicable to this purpose. To carry the latter objects into execution, an additional appropriation will be required; but their completion must result in an important saving in the Naval expenditure, and would give to the Nation, instead of the decaying fabrics of which the ships in ordinary now consist, a marine force which could be made to act promptly and efficiently for its defence.

The duty of preparing ships for service, is, by the established regulations, committed to the Commandants of the yards, whose great object seems to be to hurry the equipment, and to incur as little expense as possible. Thus, their preparation is imperfect, and the nation has to encounter a considerable expense in foreign ports to obtain requisite supplies and repairs. The material for effecting which are sometimes not to be procured; and the ship, being through the whole cruise in a crippled state, performs the service out and home at the risk of her loss, and perhaps that of her crew. Such a system, in peace, is hazardous; in time of war, dangerous in the extreme. Some cases have been brought to the notice of the Department, in which ships ordered on voyages of two or three years, have been so carelessly equipped, that the whole cruise might be said to be a series of dangers and escapes, and their safe return a matter rather to be wondered at than expected. In every instance in which it can be conveniently done, the officer who is to command should attend to the equipment of his ship for sea. No one is so much interested in the proper discharge of this duty; no one will perform it so well.

It has been usual to discharge seamen at some foreign port, whenever the period of the enlistment expired, or to pay the expenses of their return to the United States. Both these plans are objectionable; the first, because it often leaves the seaman a wanderer on foreign shores, where he either must suffer from want, or go into the service of other nations; thereby diminishing the number of this useful body of men, or inflicting a heavy burden upon the funds provided for the support of the Navy. To guard against both these inconveniences, the practice is proposed to be adopted, of making the cruises of the ships of war shorter than has been customary, and enlisting the crews for such a term as certainly allow of their return to the United States before the expiration of the period of enlistment.

The Navy Yards established and now in operation in the United States, are located at the following places: Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Brooklyn, New York, Pensacola, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk. There is scarcely any part of the expenditure for the establishment of a Navy which has contributed so much to exhaust the general fund intended for its support, as that which has been applied to objects connected with the building and maintaining of Navy Yards. It appears from the report made to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy for 1828, that the permanent expenses under this head, including Naval, Ordinary, Hospital and Civil, amount, annually, to $298,744. The great expense incurred in the support of these numerous establishments, makes it proper to inquire, whether it may not be materially dimished by a reduction of their number, without affecting injuriously, other important interests of the Navy. The opinion entertained by those most conversant with such subjects, seems to be, that the number now in operation is greater than the public service demands; that the reduction of them would effect an important diminution of expenditure; and that, by concentrating the means and materials for building, repairing, &c. at two or three points most favorable for such purposes, it would tend greatly to promote the general objects of these establishments.

The Commissioners of the Navy Board were directed, on their late visit of inspection into the condition of the Navy Yards, to examine them with a view to this reduction of their number, and to ascertain, as far as practicable, whether there may not be selected, on the numerous bays and harbors of the United States, other sites, embracing greater facilities and advantages than those which have heretofore been employed for those objects.

The report made by the Board, marked C, is herewith transmitted. It offords much interesting information on the

points refererd to them and connected therewith, and is especially entitled to commendation for the independence of its views on a subject which, from its effects on local interest, is calculated to excite local jealousy and opposition. The document is earnestly recommended to your consideration.

Various representations have been made to the Department, of the advantages offered by the harbors of the small keys in the Gulf of Mexico, called the "Dry Tortugas," as a Naval Rendezvous and Depot of supplies. Should these representations be correct, and the harbor found susceptible of defence, the importance of the position would be equal to that of any other on our Southern coasts. In the month of May last, Commodores Rodgers and Patterson were instructed to visit them, and made such general examination, as would lead to a just estimate of their value and aptitude for the purposes contemplated. This service was performed by Commodore Rodgers—Commodore Patterson having unfortunately been prevented, by disease contracted on the journey, from joining in this examination.

The report made by Commodore Rodgers, marked D, is herewith transmitted The result of his observations was so favorable as to justify a full and minute survey. Accordingly, Lieutents. Tattnall and Gedney, experienced officers, and well qualified for this service, were ordered to repair to the point designated, and have, for some weeks, been engaged in the performance of this duty. Their return is daily expected; and, when the information obtained by them shall have been received, it will be duly presented to your notice.

The value of the Live Oak growing on the public lands, on the Southern coasts of the United States, as a source of supply of the best timber for the purposes of the Navy, has been long properly estimated by the public, and various laws have been enacted by Congress with a view to its preservation. This has been found to be a task of no ordinary difficulty. The great value of this material for the building of vessels of every description, and the high estimation in which it is held, make it an object of pillage to the unprincipled of all nations; and this is not likely to be restrained but by the adoption of measures more coercive in their character than those which have been hitherto employed. It has been the practice to rely on the vigilance of Agents, distributed over different districts on the coasts. These Agents have been required to guard the public interest, and to bring to justice such as should be found trespassing on its rights. Hitherto their efforts have been unsuccessful. In a few instances only have the Agents been able to detect the depredators, or obtain restitution of the property. From the nature of the country in which this timber is found, it must often happen that Agents on the land can afford but a very imperfect protection against these violators of the public rights. The whole coast presents a series of bays and creeks, readily accessible to such boats as can bring off the timber; while the adjacent district may consist of impervious forests, or morasses and swamps, which forbid the approach of a surperintending force.

It is respectfully proposed that these agencies be discontinued, and that the protection of the public interest in this timber be confided to a marine force, adapted to the navigation of the bays and inlets on which it is produced.

Other important services might be rendered by the vessels employed on this duty. They might, if required, aid in the enforcement of the Revenue Laws, and, if competent officers were attached to them, afford facilities for the collection of materials for charts of these hitherto almost unexplored coasts.

Sundry testimonials have been presented to the Department (see copies and extracts marked E) shewing that canvass, made of cotton, had been successfully employed in the merchant service of this and other countries, and partially in the Navy; all favoring the presumption, that this article might be advantageously used in the Navy of the United States. It was determined, therefore, that some experiment should be made, to test the accuracy of these statements. The execution of this duty has, for the present, been committed to the superintendence of Commodore Elliott, and the experiments are now in progress.

Some trials will, also, be made of cordage prepared from this material.

It is, also, proposed to institute a course of experiments on the canvass and cordage made of American water-rotted hemp, which has been represented as possessing durability and strength at least equal to the same qualities of the importance of being relieved from a dependence on foreign supply, for materials essential to the very existence of a Navy, justifies a full and decided trial of the products of our own country.

The practice has, for some years past, prevailed in the Department, to make allowances, or extra compensation, to officers who have been required to perform services not strictly within the line of their professional duty.

It is presumed that this practice had its origin in the belief, that the compensation allowed these officers was insufficient for their necessary support, and an inadequate return for their merits and services. Congress has not only yielded to, but indirectly sanctioned, the procedure, by adopting estimates for the appropriations founded on these anticipated allowances; and the officers themselves now view it as a source of emolument, which ought not to be denied to them. This state of things is irregular and unequal in its operation, and not a little embarrsing to the officer having the administration of the Department. If the compensation now allowed by law is too small, it should be increased; but let it be fixed, and not left to be dispensed at the pleasure, or by the favoritism, of any one.

The compensation now made to the officers of the higher grades in the Navy, is probably far below what their distinguished talents and services entitle them to receive; and compared with the amount given to officers of the same, or correspondent rank in the Army, is remarkable for its inequality and insufficiency. Annexed is an Exhibit, marked F, of the relative rank of the two classes of officers, and of the amount of compensation made to each under the existing laws. It is difficult to understand on what principle of justice, or good policy, is founded this difference in the compensation made to officers in the same established rank. Is not the same eminent talent required for the command of a squadron as for the conduct of an army? An equal share of professional skill? Is the Naval officer less exposed to personal danger? Is his responsibility lighter; or are his labors less arduous? Does he contribute less to guard the interest, or sustain the rights and honor of his country?

The establishment of Schools for the instruction of the junior officers of the Navy, in the various branches of science appertaining to their profession, has so often been recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress, and has so uniformly been passed by, without obtaining their sanction, that it is with reluctance the subject is again introduced to their notice. A firm belief, however, that its discharge of the high trust, which may, at some future day, devolve upon them, in their capacities of commanders, forms a sufficient motive for renewing the recommendation, and submitting some views on the subject, which have not been so much insisted on, and which may be entitled to consideration. It has been remarked by a naval officer of much experience and observation, that no inconvenience in the Navy is more sensibly felt than the general ignorance of the officers, of foreign languages. In addition to which, there is often great difficulty in procuring competent and proper persons to act in our ships of war as interpreters and linguists; nor has any allowance ever been made by Congress for the pay and subsistence of such persons. The perplexities and disadvantages under which our officers are placed by these circumstances, may readily be conceived. They are brought in contact, during their cruises, with nations speaking different languages; subject to be drawn into correspondence with the authorities of different places; under the necessity, often, to board vessels of other nations for the purpose of examining their papers and documents; and often without the ability to understand their import and tendency. In time of war, valuable prizes are lost from an inability to translate their papers, and to detect covered property and simulated documents; unnecessary illegal detentions of vessels are made, and consequent damages obtained from the Government.

The schools which have been employed at New York and Norfolk, in the instruction of midshipmen in the elementary branches of mathematics, have been mere temporary arrangements made by the Department, and have never been fostered or recoguised by law. Their introduction into use has not been effected by means very regular or direct, but they have been tolerated by Government, having been found useful, notwithstanding the very limited range of instruction afforded by them. It is respectfully proposed, that, until some better system can be matured, these schools be authorized by law; and that such appropriation be made for their extension and support, as will enable the young officers to acquire a knowledge of such foreign languages as may be important for them to possess in the future pursuits of their profession.

The laws relating to Pursers in the Navy are believed to be defective in some of their provisions. At present they do not provide a limitation to the periods of their continuance in office, nor for the renewal of their official bonds. Many advantages would probably result from their being appointed for stated periods, and made to renew their bonds, as is now required of Navy Agents, Collectors of the Customs, &c.

The mode of compensating them is not such as to lead to a correct discharge of their duties; nor such as is likely to advance the public interests. The profits of these officers arise, principally, from a per centage, which they are authorized to charge on the articles they sell to the crews of ships. A part of these is furnished from the stores of the Government, and the remainder by an advance made to them, to be sold at their risk, and for their own advantage. The temptation to increase their profits by improper demands upon a class of persons little qualified to detect imposition, may sometimes be difficult to be resisted and ought not to be presented to them. When their dealings are conducted upon principles of the utmost fairness, the income of pursers, in ships of the largest class, amounts to two or three times the compensation of the commander—an extent of remuneration which their services cannot merit, and which is the more odious, when it is known to be drawn from the pockets of men, who, of all others in the employ of Government, earn their scanty wages with the most unremitted toil, and incessant personal danger.

In lieu of their present emoluments, it is proposed that they receive an annual salary, varied according to the responsibility imposed on them, by having a larger or smaller amount of stock entrusted to their care, and the degree of labor required for its disposition and preservation. Under a system of regulations which would enable the seamen to obtain his little supplies of nautical comforts, at rates fixed, known, and moderate, and without dread of imposition, the Naval service would acquire a popularity with them it has never enjoyed; and the present difficulty of recruiting seamen would be diminished to an extent important as to time and expenditure.

In conformity to an act of the last Session of Congress, in relation to the Africans stranded on the Coast of Florida, a vessel was chartered, and has sailed with them for Liberia, with the exception of two, who were unavoidably detained by sickness. They were placed under the direction of an Agent and Assistant Surgeon of the Navy, with a liberal supply of hospital and other stores. An effort was made to send to their native country, by the same vessel, two Africans who were introduced into Alabama, a few years since; but, so strong had their attachment become to this country, that they availed themselves of an opportunity, while preparing for the voyage, to make their escape, since which time they have not been recovered by the Agent of the Government. No cases of importation of this description of persons have come to the knowledge of the Department within the present year.

It may be proper to remark, that drafts have been lately presented by the Agent at Liberia, for the purchase of munitions of war to enable the Colonists to defend themselves against the attacks of the neighboring tribes with which they were threatened. These claims were rejected on the ground that no law was known to exist which authorized their payment, or which justified any expenditure beyond a temporary support to the restored captives.

The present confused and unsettled condition of the fiscal concerns of the Navy Department, makes it proper that the subject be brought to the notice of Congress; since, it is believed, that their interposition alone can lead to an equitable and final adjustment. In the month of March last, when it was discovered that these derangements in the finances existed, reference was made to the Board of Navy Commissioners, for such explanations as they might be enabled to give. Their communication in reply accompanies this report, marked G. From a desire to present such minute and detailed information on this subject, as may be necessary for its proper illustration, the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury was requested by letter, (copy of which is annexed, marked H,) to report on the present condition of the accounts of his office, shewing the probable origin of these embarrassments, and to suggest such measures, as he might think necessary to correct the evil. His answer is annexed, marked I.

The vacancy created in the command of the Navy Yard at Washington, by the death of the venerable and highly esteemed Commodore Tingey, in February last, has been supplied by the appointment of Commodore Isaac Hull. In April, this officer commenced the discharge of the duties of the station, and has since, by great industry and judicious arrangement, reduced a chaos of material accumulated there to good order, and introduced a system of discipline and economy favorable to the general operations of the establishment.

The laws concerning the Marine Corps, and the act of 1800, establishing regulations for the government of the Navy, are recommended for revision. The papers marked K and L contain the estimates for the Navy and Marine Corps; and those marked M, N, O, are lists of Deaths, Dismissals, and Resignations.

The annual reports on the Navy Pension and Hospital Funds, &c., will be presented at the usual time.

The act of Congress authorizing the establishment of the Board of Navy Commissioners appears to have been designed to provide auxiliaries to the Secretary of the Navy in the discharge of the ministerial duties of the Department. This body was required to be selected from amongst the most experienced of the Naval Commanders, to whom a knowledge of those duties was presumed to be familiar, and by whom they might be expected to be most correctly discharged.

The subjects placed under the superintendence of the Board, by this distribution of the duties of the Department, are numerous, and of almost unlimited variety.

It may be justly questioned, whether the present organization of this body is such as to secure the necessary attention to the diversified subjects placed under its direction, and whether a judicious division of its duties would not facilitate the proper execution of the objects proposed by the institution of this branch of the Department.

Respectful reference is made to a communication from the Navy Board, in answer to inquiries having relation to this subject, herewith transmitted marked P.

The present Naval Corps of the United States is believed to be more numerous than is required for the wants of the service, and more than can be advantageously employed, with reference to their own advancement in the knowledge and practice of their profession.

"There can be no National Establishment," says a distinguished Naval character, "like that of the Navy of the United States, which will not, in the course of years, receive into its ranks some who are illy calculated to uphold its character, much less to contribute thereto by their talents and subordination."

"There may exist, also, some who, when received into the service, were calculated to become its ornaments, but who may, through various concurring causes, have degenerated into a reproach. Happily for this institution, the Government retains in its hands the corrective for any defects in the Corps."

"It is now twenty-eight years since a judicious pruning was given to the Navy; a period sufficient to admit some useless suckers to repose under the shade of its virtues and its valor. The time would, therefore, seem to have arrived, to correct some of the evils of the service by a Peace Establishment; and which it would go far to effect, by ridding it of the useless and insubordinate portion of its materials. The remainder would be preserved in more correct views of the service, and their management become more easy to the Executive Department."

If, in pruning these excrescences from the too luxuriant growth of the Navy, some branches should be lopped off, which, in their day, have borne good fruit, let it be remembered that the Navy Pension Fund, with its ample stores, is open for their sustenance and support; and, it may be added that the Navy Asylum, on the Schuylkill, is now so near its completion as to promise at an early day to afford a permanent and comfortable residence to its disabled founders, and to such as, though not disabled, may have merited, by their bravery, or long and faithful services, the gratitude of their country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN BRANCH.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 5.—Mr. Davidson presented the petition of Jonas Clark, of Mecklenburg, for a pension; which was subsequently reported adverse to, and laid on the table. The bill to incorporate the Vance Circulating Library Society, was passed and sent to the other House for concurrence, and subsequently passed there also. The bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Rocky river, having passed both houses, was ordered to be enrolled.

Monday, Dec. 7.—Mr. Allen presented a bill concerning the failure of duty in Sheriffs; and Mr. M'Entire, a bill to provide for the permanent establishment of a public road from Lincolnton to Rutherfordton: the sheriff's bill was referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs Caldwell, Montgomery of Orange, Allen, Dick, and Sherrard.

Tuesday, Dec. 8.—Mr. Marshall offered a resolution to provide by law for compelling defendants in suits on plain notes or bonds, where they plead the general issue, to do so on oath. Mr. Wellborn presented a bill fixing the fees of sheriffs and clerks of county and superior courts. Mr. Caldwell, from the committee of internal improvements, made a report, recommending the rejection of the resolution relative to Samuel Chunn; on motion of Mr. Allen, the report and resolution were laid on the table. Mr. Allen presented a bill to secure the passage of fish up Laurel creek, Buncombe county. Mr. M'Diarmid presented a bill for the erection of a new county from portions of Cumberland, Wake, Chatham, and Moore to be called JACKSON. The bill for the relief of debtors for debts contracted prior to May, 1823, was rejected on 2d reading. Messrs. Davidson, Hinton, Riddick, Harris, and Crump, were appointed a select committee on that part of the Governor's message relative to the documents on the subject of *Slavery*, &c. In like manner, Messrs. Davidson, Spaight, Wellborn, Mosely, and Welch, were appointed on that part of the message relating to the *Tariff*, &c, In like manner, Messrs. Caldwell, Mosely, Franklin, Mears, and Wilson, were appointed on that part of the message relating to the appropriation of money by the General Government for purposes of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.—Mr. Love presented a petition of Joseph Chambers and others of Haywood, accompanied by a bill giving the assent of this State to certain acts of the Tennessee legislature. Mr. Crump presented a bill relative to the passage of Fish up Pedee and Yadkin rivers; and Mr. Moore a bill authorizing the Field Officers of the 1st regt. Stokes militia to remove their muster ground.

Thursday, Dec. 10.—Mr. Love presented the petition of Andrew Welch and Wm. Thomas of Macon county, for permission to erect gates; Mr. Dick presented a bill authorizing clerks and masters in equity to take depositions; Mr. Mitchell, a bill to regulate the entry of land in certain cases; and Mr. Allen, a bill for the relief of James D. Justice of Buncombe. The judiciary committee reported against the bill making provision in certain cases for the widows of intestates.

Friday, Dec. 11.—The judiciary committee made a report, recommending the rejection of the bill to provide for a more extensive distribution of the acts of assembly; the same com. recommended the rejection of the resolution proposing a consolidation of the Road Laws; the same com. recommended the rejection of the resolution to enable creditors to collect their debts out of the property of intestate persons where no administration has been granted.

Saturday, Dec. 12.—Mr. M'Entire presented a petition from sundry citizens of Rutherford county, for an alteration in their county courts: the judiciary com. reported against the resolution for authorizing three justices of the peace to try free persons of color, on the ground that such an act would be unconstitutional:—Mr. Montgomery offered a resolution for an appropriation to make a road from Ashe court-house to the Bank of Plaster of Paris in Virginia. Mr. Matthews presented a bill to extend the time for registering powers of attorney, deeds of gift, &c. Mr. Franklin offered a resolution for an appropriation to clear out and improve the road from Rockford in Surry county, to Ashe court-house.

Monday, Dec. 14.—Mr. Mears reported a bill to give Feme Coverts the right of suing and being sued; also, a bill more effectually to prevent injury to stock: the judiciary committee reported against the resolution proposing an equal distribution of the effects of insolvent debtors: Mr. M'Entire presented a bill concerning the fees of the Standard Keeper of Rutherford county; and Mr. Johnson, a bill for the relief of debtors whose personal estate shall be sold by execution: Mr. Wellborn offered a resolution, proposing to make the journals of the General Assembly competent evidence in the trial of a person for acting as a Magistrate after resignation, to prove the fact of resignation; the resignations of B. H. Bradley, Col. 3d regt. Rutherford militia; T. M. Sharpe, Maj. 2d regt. Iredell militia, and T. B. Love, lt. col. Macon county militia were read, and accepted.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.—Mr. Davidson presented the resignation of Robt. Kirkpatrick, Maj. of Cavalry in 11th brigade; which was read, and accepted. Mr. Mears presented a bill to amend the law relative to the stay of execution on judgment given by justices of the peace: the resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to receive of the purchasers of Cherokee lands, S. Carolina and Georgia notes, in payment of their debts, was rejected on its first reading, 37 to 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Dec. 5.—Mr. Polk proposed an inquiry on the subject of providing for more effectually punishing those who pass U. S. notes, drafts, &c. Mr. Graham presented a bill relative to the Hickory Nut Gap road. The bill in favor of Jas. M'Kee of Haywood; the bill concerning the liability of certain persons in Lincolnton to work on the roads; and the bill relative to the road from Morganton to Avery's turnpike; were finally passed through this House. Mr. Nash, from the judiciary com. reported against compelling attorneys to refund retaining fees, in any event. Mr. Stokes presented the petition of Leonard Whittington of Wilkes; and Mr. Kendall the petition of sundry citizens of Montgomery, relative to the number of petty musters. Mr. Nash from the judiciary com. reported against making all debts against a deceased person's estate, of equal dignity. The bill to alter the name of Boaz Adams of Montgomery, was rejected. Mr. Bogle presented a bill relative to the county court of Iredell: the bill relative to building a poor house in Iredell, has passed both houses.

Monday, Dec. 7.—Mr. Polk, from the mil. com. reported a bill for establishing a troop of cavalry from Burke, Wilkes and Iredell counties. Mr. Newland presented a bill relative to the road from Wautauga to John's

giver; and Mr. Wiseman, a bill concerning the elections in Davidson county. Mr. Swain presented a petition from sundry citizens of Buncombe, for an appropriation of $2,000 to complete a road from Cany river into Tennessee: the bill to compel Quakers to muster, was rejected, 65 to 60.

Tuesday, Dec. 8.—The bill to pay the jurors in Buncombe, has passed both houses. Mr. Swain presented a bill to incorporate the Charitable Relief Society, for the benefit of superannuated ministers of the gospel, and orphans of deceased ministers. Mr. Graham presented a petition in favor of James Warren of Rutherford; and Mr. Swain a bill in favor of Benj. Buckner, John Harwood, and Wm. Fisher, of Buncombe; which was reported unfavorable on: the bill for an appropriation to make a road thro' Laurel Gap, was rejected. A joint select committee was ordered, on motion of Mr. Newland, to inquire into the expediency of turnpiking a portion of the road from Lincolnton via Morganton to Asheville. Mr. Newland presented the petition of W. A. Erwin and John Suddarth.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.—Mr. Polk reported a bill giving a majority of a militia company power to select their muster ground. Mr. Newland presented a resolution in favor of Leonard Hill of Burke, for a pension.

Thursday, Dec. 10.—Mr. Whitaker presented a bill directing the Gov. to convey certain lands in Macon county; by Mr. Swain, a bill to erect a new county from Burke and Buncombe; by Mr. Carson, a bill in favor of Charles Lewis, of Rutherford: the bill to deprive the Public Treasurer of the services of a clerk, was rejected, 80 to 22.

Friday, Dec. 11.—The bill to authorize R. T. Brumby to erect a gate, and the bill relative to the passage of fish up Laurel Creek in Buncombe, were finally passed. Mr. Fisher offered a resolution, proposing to exempt securities on appearance bonds taken by sheriffs in civil suits, from liability after two years.

Saturday, Dec. 12.—Mr. Whitaker presented a bill concerning the state road in Macon county; and Mr. Morris, a bill to vest in a single justice of the peace jurisdiction of loaned property to the amount of $20: the bill in favor of Charles Lewis of Rutherford, was postponed indefinitely on its 2d reading.

Monday, Dec. 14.—An unfavorable report was made on the petition of Leonard Whittington of Wilkes. Mr. Shipp made a report unfavorable to the petition of Joseph Bryan and Wm. Watts Jones. Mr. Moore presented a bill relative to the new court-house in Surry: the bill relative to surveying and selling the Cherokee lands, finally passed this house: Mr. Whitaker offered a resolution, proposing the establishment of a Superior Court in Macon county.

Tuesday, Dec. 15,—Mr. Love presented a bill appropriating $400, to repair the public buildings in Haywood. Mr. White, a bill for running and marking the dividing line between Anson and Mecklenburg; and Mr. Fisher, a bill to change the mode of instituting suits of ejectment. Mr. Nash, from the judiciary com. reported that it was unnecessary to legislate on the subject of restraining incompetent persons from practising Medicine.

Henry Baldwin, Langdon Cheves, and Judge Gibson, are spoken of to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Washington on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the U. States.

We learn, that dispatches were received yesterday, at the Department of State, from Mr. Moore, our Minister to Colombia, which mentions that his reception was highly gratifying to him in every respect, from the distinguished kindness and courtesy by which it was characterized. We learn that Mr. Moore had already succeeded in accomplishing the instructions of his Government, with respect to a very interesting portion of them, by procuring the admission of justice and validity of most of the remaining claims of our citizens upon the Government to which he is accredited.

His despatches contain intelligence likewise of the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Colombia and Peru.

U. S. Telegraph, 11th inst.

Intense Cold.—On the morning of the 23d inst. the mercury stood at twelve degrees below the freezing point, Farenheit's thermometer, in the town of Jackson, on Forked Deer River, in the Western District of Tennessee, *Jackson Gaz.*

Virginia Convention.—The Convention of Virginia, remarks the Knoxville Register, has been in session a considerable period. As a body, it is highly respectable; it is a splendid assemblage of talent. It contains many men who have long been conspicuous in their own assembly, in the courts of Justice and in the councils of the nation. From such men, we would naturally anticipate a Constitution as perfect as could be formed by human wisdom. It is with surpise, therefore, that we discover so many advocates for what we should be prone to consider the *shots* and *defects* of the old constitution. We learn, also, with regret, that considerable asperity has already been shewn in debate; that the spirit of conciliation is not likely to increase, and that there is a probability the convention will break up without forming a constitution. Such a termination is seriously to be deprecated; as it is not to be presumed that the non-freeholders will tamely submit to perpetual disfranchisement, or that Western Virginia, far the largest and most populous part of the State, will remain quiet under the dictation and control of the East.

[Much indignation is expressed by the Winchester Republican, and other papers in favor of a liberal, *republican* Constitution, in consequence of the Convention's having decided, on some points, in favor of highly aristocratic features; they say the people ought to reject such a Constitution.]

The Legislature of Virginia met in Richmond on the 7th inst. In the House of Delegates Lynn Banks was elected Speaker, and George Wythe Munford, Clerk. In the Senate, Wm. C. Holt was elected Speaker, and Addison Hansford, Clerk. The Governor's Message was communicated on the same day.

Gen. Robert B. Taylor is supported by all the Valley and Western papers as the successor of Gov. Giles. His election would be highly gratifying to us. Virginia contains few men of a higher order of talent—none of a more gallant and chivalric character. Gen. Floyd, of Montgomery, is also spoken of, and we suspect he will be chosen. *Lynchburg Virg.*

Defeat of General Cordova.—The Bogata Gazette of the latest date contains the official account of the suppression of Cordova's rebellion in Antioqua. The rebels were defeated by Gen. O'Leary after an action of two hours, and their leader, Cordova, was mortally wounded and taken prisoner.

The President's Message was received at Baltimore by express from Washington, in *an hour and a half*—equal to 24 miles and hour!! This beats steam.

So soon as the Message was received at New York, the Stock of the Bank of the United States, fell from 125 3 4 dollars per share to $120.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the British ship Atlantic at Charleston, the Editor of the *Charleston Mercury* has received Liverpool papers to the 14th and London to the 11th of November: No political news of importance is contained in them.

It will be perceived that the sales of Cotton for the week ending the 12th ult. amounted to 20,000 bales, and an advance of 1 8d per lb. had been established; the import for the same period was only 3150 bales.

Mr. M'Lane, the American Minister, had a long interview on the 4th ult. with Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, at the office of the Board of Trade.

The King of England was enjoying good health on the 11th ult.

Parliament will not meet for the despatch of business before the first week in February.

The meeting of the French Chambers is fixed for the 10th February.

The allied powers are at present actively employed in choosing a *King* for *Greece*. It is supposed that the choice will fall upon the Prince of Darmstadt, or the Prince of Hesse Homburgh. The name of Prince Leopold, of Saxe Coburg, is also mentioned.

The treaty between France and *Hayti* has been ratified, the independence of the Republic entirely acknowledged, and a commercial intercourse established on the basis of perfect reciprocity. The preparations for a French expedition against Algiers are in active progress. It is intended to bombard the town with Bombs and Congreve rockets.

The vacancy in the Irish Representative Peerage, occasioned by the demise of the Marquis of Headfort, will be filled by Lord Donoville.

The John Bull says, "We are able from undoubted authority, to announce the recognition of the King of Portugal by his Holiness the Pope.

France.—The ferment respecting the Ministers does not, upon the surface, appear so violent; but the feeling, there is reason to believe, is equally deep. A sort of composition is now talked of. Two of the most obnoxious Ministers are likely to go out, and two moderates to take their places. The Court will, in that case, yield with something of dignity, and the Liberals will, probably, be satisfied without a real triumph.

The London Morning Chronicle of November 6th states, from unquestionable authority, that it is the intention of the British Cabinet, steadily to steer clear of any thing like direct interference in the affairs of Portugal.

It was generally believed in the Russian army that the Emperor would reduce his claims on the Porte by the sum of four million of ducats, and would evacuate the Turkish territory four years sooner than the term stipulated by the treaty of Adrianople.

Salisbury:

DECEMBER 29, 1829.

☞ The proceedings of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Ashville, (Buncombe county) shall be published in our next.

☞ In order to afford the workmen employed in this office a little recreation on Christmas, we made out this week's paper at an earlier day than usual; consequently we do not give quite as late intelligence from the North, as we otherwise might have done.

State Officers.—We have heretofore announced the re-election of his excellency *John Owen* as Governor of the State for the ensuing year: we have now to state, that *William Hill* has been re-elected Secretary of State for three years next ensuing; *William Robards*, Public Treasurer, and *James Grant*, Comptroller, for the ensuing year.

Col. Henry W. Ayer, of Fayetteville, has been elected Brigadier General of the 4th brigade; and Col. *George Hoover*, of Randolph county, Brigadier General of the 6th brigade, of the militia of this state.

☞ The venerable *James Monroe* has resigned the situation of President of the Virginia Convention, as also his seat in that body, on account of feeble health. Philip P. Barbour was elected President; and Gen. *Robert B. Taylor*, of Norfolk, a member, in Mr. Monroe's stead.

CONGRESS.

At our last dates from Washington, Congress had not fairly commenced business. On Thursday, 10th, in the Senate, the different portions of the President's message were referred to appropriate committees; and then the senate adjourned over till Monday. In the House, on that day, the Rev. *Reuben Post* was elected Chaplain: Post 95 votes, Rev. Joshua A. Danforth 44, Rev. Samuel Trott 15, Rev. John Culpeper 13, Rev. Mr. Burnap 10. The different parts of the President's message was, after considerable discussion, referred to appropriate committees: this House also adjourned over till Monday. On Monday, the 16th, in the Senate, Rev. Mr. *Johns* was elected Chaplain: Johns 21 votes, Rev. Mr. Durbin 21: the President of the Senate gave the casting vote for Mr. Johns. In the House, no business of consequence was done: the committees were announced, and the House adjourned.

The Banks.—The Committee of the *State Bank* having declined the proposition for consolidating their institution in the plan of a new Bank of the State, we perceive that Mr. Gaston, chairman of the Bank Committee, has reported the following bills in relation to the Banks of the State: A bill giving time to the Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern beyond their charter to close their business, and pay and collect their debts; And a bill giving the like time to the State Bank, to close its concerns; also, to lessen the number of its Directors, &c. The period allowed the Banks for closing their business, is left for the legislature to fill up. We are in possession of no information which indicates any thing as to the probability of any serious opposition to the passage of these bills. It would seem from these proceedings, that banking, like every other branch of *industry*, (or *speculation*) is, at this time, in this state, not a very money-making business.

☞ The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, will be found in this day's Carolinian. It is an able and interesting document; and gives a very satisfactory exposition of the administration of that department. The Secretary's indefatigable application to the duties of his office, has enabled him to detect abuses, and recommend reforms, in his department, which will lessen its expenditures, and, at the same time, add to the efficiency and usefulness of this favorite arm of our national defence.

In our next week's paper, we will give the Report made by *Amos Kendall*, Esq. the Fourth Auditor, to the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the accounts of the Navy Department. This report will surprise most of our readers, and confound those who have denounced the *Reforms* which have been *begun* by President Jackson and his executive officers. A system of deception, cheatery, and fraud, which it seems has been practised for years past by the disbursing and accounting officers at Washington, has been laid bare by the able and laborious researches of Mr. Kendall, which we must confess astonished us, as strongly as we were impressed with the necessity of a thorough *reform* in the public offices at Washington.

Camden.—We are pleased to learn, from the Camden Journal, that the heavy calamity which recently befel that town, will cause no diminution in its business, the losses having fallen principally on those who were able to bear them, and who still have sufficient capital left to purchase all the produce which may be carried there, at as good prices as are given elsewhere.

We perceive a resolution has been unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives of the S. C. legislature, exempting the citizens of Camden from all taxes one year, and granting the sum of $1,000 for five years.

The bill to change the punishment for bigamy, (marrying *two* wives) from death to imprisonment, has passed our legislature, and become a law. This is well enough: there are so many of our bachelors who are not inclined to take even *one* wife, that we look upon it as doubtful policy to frighten them, by sanguinary statutes, from the attractive bait, before they get their necks into the silken noose.

We learn, by advices to the 18th, from Raleigh, that the resolution in favor of appropriations by the General Government for purposes of *Internal Improvement*, introduced into the Senate by Mr. *Caldwell* (the Speaker) from this county, would probably *not* pass; but that a substitute was in preparation, which no doubt *would* be adopted. We are opposed, in *principle*, to such an application of the public funds; but, as Congress *will* appropriate the nation's money for these objects, in spite of our teeth, we are not averse to receiving our due proportion of it, while it continues to be dealt out in this way: relying on President Jackson's recommendation, and the mutations of public sentiment, for the obtainment of a more equitable principle in dispensing the surplus funds of the nation. We did not, at first, understand Mr. Caldwell's resolution as conceding the latitudinarian doctrine on this subject, and are even now at a loss to know whether we do that gentleman justice or not in giving it such an interpretation; events, however, are strongly indicative of its being viewed in that light at Raleigh; and should the resolution, indeed, have been so *intended*, we hope it may fail; for we look upon the doctrine, in its broad sense, as fraught with mischievous consequences, not only to North Carolina, but to the whole Union.

THE SUPREME COURT.

It will have been seen, from our sketch of the proceedings of the Legislature, that a bill was introduced in the Senate, at an early period of the session, by Col. Wellborn, of Wilkes, to establish a branch of the Supreme Court at *Statesville*; which, at our last dates from Raleigh, had not progressed farther than a *first reading*,—which, out of courtesy to the author, is almost invariably conceded to every proposition brought forward, except such as are too palpably inpolitic, or ridiculous, to claim the consideration of a grave deliberative body. A good deal of interest being felt on the subject, by those who are desirous this contemplated Western branch of the Supreme Court should be located at *Salisbury*, we will state for their satisfaction,—which we do on information from Raleigh, and which we are the more gratified in being enabled to do, from the fact, that an act of justice is thereby done to our Senator, *David F. Caldwell*, Esq.,—that Mr. C. had, at the commencement of the session, prepared a bill for the location of the court at this place; but was induced to withhold it a day or two, until the election of Supreme Court Judge was over: in the mean time, however, Col. Wellborn brought in his bill locating the court at Statesville. Mr. Caldwell, being thus forestalled in his measure, thereupon immediately gave notice that he should, on the second reading of the bill, move to amend it by striking out *Statesville*, and inserting *Salisbury*.

It would greatly subserve the interests of litigants in this court of last resort in our state, were a branch established in the West; and it is a subject of much regret, that we should fail in procuring it, through the conflicting claims to its location between Salisbury and Statesville; more especially, as the distance between the towns is so short as to be of very little consequence to the great mass of citizens who would thereby be accommodated, at whichever place it was fixed. Salisbury, in our estimation, is most decidedly entitled to the location. Were it necessary, we could give reasons as plenty as black-berrys, for thinking so; but they are such as must naturally be suggested to every mind. We *hope* Mr. Caldwell may succeed in his amendment; but we *fear* both sessions of the Court will continue, as heretofore, to be held in Raleigh,—for another year at least.

LEGISLATIVE.

In preceding columns of this week's Carolinian, will be found a summary of such proceedings of our legislature as are of general concern, and of local interest in this section of the State. We here add a few items.

The com. of finance has reported against a new emission of Treasury Notes.

In the Commons, on the 16th, the Gov. communicated a very flattering Report of the public works on the Cape Fear river, from the superintendant, James Mebane. Most of the day was spent in debate on the bill erecting a new county in the West: Mr. Newland of Burke, and Mr. Hill of Wilmington, spoke in favor of, and Mr. Cooper in opposition to the bill.

The bill to establish a *Bank of the State*, seems to have elicited much and able discussion in the Senate: on the 14th inst. Mr. *Mitchell* spoke against, and Mr. *Davidson* in favor of the principle but against the details of the bill; on the 16th, Mr. *Caldwell* spoke at considerable length in opposition, and Mr. *Wellborn* in favor of the bill. Messrs. Mears and Hinton also have spoken against, Mr. Martin, and others, in favor of the bill. On a motion to strike out the first section, otherwise to defeat the bill, the vote stood 16 for and 40 against striking out: a friend who writes us from Raleigh, says, however, that this vote does not indicate the strength of parties on the question; it only shews how many are in favor of doing *something*. Our correspondent thinks the bill will not pass; certainly not without very material alteration in its details.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16.....Cotton 8 to 8½, bacon 6 to 7½, peach brandy 40 to 55 apple do 30, butter 10 to 15, corn 38 to 40, flaxseed 83, flour 4 to 5½, lard 7½, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 9 to 10½, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 74 a 75, whiskey 26 to 27.....U. S. bank notes ¾ a 1 per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1½ a 2.

Charleston, Dec. 14.....Cotton 7½ to 8½ cents, flour 6 a 6½, whiskey 27 a 21, bacon 7 to 8, hams 9 a 10, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15.....N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

Camden, Dec. 19...Cotton 8 to 8½, flour 4½ a 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat 85 a 95, corn 45 to 45, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 8 to 12½.

Petersburg, Virg. Dec. 5.....Cotton 8½ to 9½, Tobacco, middling 3 15 to 4.25, prime 9 to 10, Wheat 95 to 105, Corn 50 to 55 cents per bushel, flour 5 a 6½, Bacon 10½ a 12.

Wilmington, Dec. 16.....Cotton 7½ to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 5 to 5.50, corn 55 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

New-York, Dec. 15.—There has been a depression in the *cotton* market since our last. North Carolina uplands 9 to 9¼. *Flour* has gone off heavily; highest price for best Baltimore flour, $5¾ per barrel.

Augusta, Geo Dec. 9.—Since our last report of the market on the 5th inst. Cotton has experienced some depression. It still arrives freely, but sells at a decline of a 1-2 of a cent, or thereabouts."

DIED,

At his seat in Guilford county, on Saturday, the 19th inst. John Thompson, Esq. aged about 70 years. Mr. Thompson was an active, enterprising man, a public spirited and useful citizen, and a benevolent neighbor.

In St. Francisville, Louisiana, on the 10th ult. Dr. Robert F. Slaughter, formerly of Kentucky.

Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired, at the subscriber's residence in Salisbury, on Friday, the 1st day of January proximo, for one year on the usual terms, from 60 to 70 Negroes; Men, Women, and Boys. Notes with approved security will be required from those hiring.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.

December 24, 1829. 1w

Carriage Making.

THE subscriber having purchased the establishment of Mr. Miles Hill, in the town of Charlotte, N. C is prepared to carry on the *Coach* and *Gig Making Business* in all its various branches. Having procured the best kind of materials, and having good workmen in his employ, he will make to order, as well as keep on hand, all descriptions of Coaches, Gigs, Carriages, Stages, Barouches, Carry-Alls, &c. His prices shall be very low, for *cash*; or a reasonable indulgence will be extended to responsible customers. All orders for work from a distance, will be promptly attended to. *Repairs* of all kinds, will be done on short notice, and reasonable terms.

DANIEL BUTTON.

Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 23d, 1829. 99

CAUTION.—Sometime in the year 1828, I gave a note of $25 to Joseph L. Lowrance, due on the 25th December, 1828. The said Joseph L. Lowrance having left the county of Iredell, and was in debt to one James S. Lackey, whereon I was summoned as a garnishee, on which garnishment there was rendered a judgment and execution against me for the said twenty-five dollars, which judgment I have paid. Now therefore, I forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it again to any person whatever.

THOMAS MILLAR.

Iredell co'y. N. C. Dec. 12th, 1829. 1w

Catawba Springs.

THE subscriber, intending to move from this part of the state, offers for sale the above establishment, with or without the furniture: there is attached to this, 6 or 700 acres of Land, a part of which is in excellent farming order, prime Meadows, Orchard, &c. Negroes would be received in payment; and the condition, besides, will be liberal.

If the above establishment is not sold by the first of May next, it may be rented for one or more years.

From the increasing custom for the last three years, during the summer months, the place, if properly attended to, may be rendered as profitable as any establishment of a similar kind in the state. 98 CHARLES JUGNOT.

Beatties Ford, Lincoln co'y. Dec. 7, 1829.

Charlotte Hotel.

THE subscriber having recently purchased the *House of Entertainment* formerly kept by Mr. Robt. I. Dinkins, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he now has opened the house for the reception and entertainment of all who may honor him with their custom. Every effort will be used to render persons comfortable, and unremitted exertions made to give entire satisfaction to all. The Beds and Bedding are inferior to none; his Table will be furnished as well as the market will afford in the back country; the Bar with liquors of the best quality; attentive and trusty Hostlers will be employed, and Stables abundantly furnished.

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Dec. 10, 1829. 6t03

N. B. Having discontinued the Mercantile business, I shall look for prompt payment from all who are indebted to me; in fact, I cannot indulge any. J. D. B.

Negroes for Sale.

THERE will be sold, at the CourtHouse in Salisbury, on Friday, the first day of January next, *Six likely* NEGROES, the property of Thomas Anderson, dec'd. at a credit of six months; bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser.

EZRA ALLEMONG, Ex'r.

21st November, A. D. 1829. 59

SALE!

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration on the estate of *Thomas Oakes*, dec'd. will, on the 11th of January ensuinh, proceed to sell, at his late residence, on a credit of twelve months, all of the perishable property of said dec'd. (with the exception of the negroes,) consisting of about four thousand bushels of CORN; a large quantity of manufactured TOBACCO; about fifteen thousand weight of leaf *Tobacco*, ready for market; between twenty and thirty thousand weight of *Seed Cotton*.

Also, a quantity of *Wheat, Rye*, and *Oats*. Likewise, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep; and a number of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

All of which property will be sold without reserve: the purchasers giving bond and approved security. The sale to continue from day to day, until all are sold.

THOS. J. OAKES, } *Adm'rs.*
PLEASANT OAKES, }

December 2d, 1829.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired, for the term of one year, between thirty and forty likely Negroes; among which are men, women, and boys from thirteen to eighteen years of age. From those who hire, bonds with approved security will be scrupulously exacted.

T. J. OAKES, }
P. OAKES, } *Adm's.*

5t'00

House and Lot.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, 1st Jan. 12 months credit, a valuable *House and Lot* in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, formerly owned and occupied by William Howard. It will be sold at private sale, at any time between now and that time.

Also, will be offered as above, one tract of land, within 4 miles of Salisbury, adjoining Maxwell Chambers and others, containing 220 acres. And also, another tract of 314 acres, adjoining Matthew Howard and others, within 5 miles of Salisbury. BENJAMIN HOWARD.

Dec. 12th, 1829 3t99

Sales of Land for Taxes.

THE following tracts of *Land*, or so much thereof as will satisfy the *Taxes* due thereon, and all costs which may have accrued, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-House of Buncombe county, in the town of Ashville, N. C. on the first Monday in January, 1830, being the fourth day of the month; to wit:

100 acres, lying on Rines' creek, joining Reuben Tennison, value $300; the land of Geo. Penland, and possessed by him;

3 acres, lying on Flat creek, joining Wm. Pickens, value $50; the land of Wiley Latter; not possessed.

200 acres, lying on Flat creek, joining Thomas Rines, listed at $400, possessed by Thomas Roberts and Evan Price, the land of John Arrowood in 1828.

6 acres, lying on Rines creek, joining James Weaver and James Hill; value $15, the land of Polly Grear; not possessed.

225 acres, lying on Flat creek, joining Jefferson Garrison and Wm. Garrison: value $225; belonging to the heirs of —— Harris; not possessed.

790 acres, in two tracts, lying on the waters of Swannano, listed at $395; the land of David Hughey; not possessed.

NATHANIEL HARRISON, *Sh'ff.*
By N. H. ALEXANDER, *Dp'y. Sh'ff.* 4t99

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for the apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get him, my negro man ISHAM. He is 5 feet 10 or eleven inches high, a very light, saleable fellow; his teeth are even, and very white; has a small scar at the edge of the hair on his forehead, about an inch long, made by a horse when he was a child; his complexion is black, speaks quick, and is a good shoemaker: he may try to pass for a free man, or deny his real owner, or alter his name. He was from the jail of Randolph county, N. C. 8th August last. I purchased him from Moses Chambers, Person county, N. C. twelve months since; and he may aim to get back there. It is requested that information may be given to the subscriber immediately, at Chesterville, S. C.

EDWARD MOBLEY.

November 19th, 1829. 6t'06

State of North-Carolina, Burke county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1829: Keziah Singleton vs. Christopher Singleton Divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the court house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

3m'09 WM. W. ERWIN, *Clk.*

North Carolina, Ashe county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1829: Joseph Hagermann vs. Elizabeth Hagermann: petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that notice be published for six weeks in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court for our said county, on the third Monday of March next, and plead to, and answer the said petition, otherwise it will be heard exparte.

6t99 Test: DAVID EARNEST, *c. s. c.*

North Carolina, Iredell county:

IN Equity: Petition for sale of real estate. Pursuant to an order of the Court of Equity, made at last term, upon the joint petition of the Executors of R. Simonton and the Executors of James Irvin, I will sell at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 15th and 16th of February next, being the Monday and Tuesday of the February Court, those Lots in the town of Statesville, known by the name of the Irvin Lots, upon a credit of twelve months; except the corner lot, (and that known by the name of the stable lot,) to the purchaser of which a credit of one and two years will be given, the second payment to bear interest from the expiration of one year from the date of the sale. Bond with approved security will be required. Witness, John Mushat, Clerk and Master of said county, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1829.

6t'00 JOHN MUSHAT, *c. m. e.*

SHERIFFS DEEDS,

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition exponas, for sale at this office.

REMOVAL.

WADE W. HAMPTON, Tailor, respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has removed into the new and convenient Shop on Main street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Revell & Templeton, and more recently by Mr. S. Lowry; where he continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

in all its different branches. He employs the best of workmen, and receives the Fashions regularly from the North; which will enable him to execute all kinds of work in his line in the most fashionable style, and substantial workmanship, and on the lowest possible terms.

Garments Cut out, on short notice, and at low prices. All orders for work from a distance, promptly attended to, according to directions. Most kinds of country produce will be received at the market prices, in payment for work.

He solicits a continuance of that patronage hitherto so liberally extended to him; and hopes, by the style of his work, and his exertions to please, to merit it. W. W. H.

Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1829. 95

Buffalo Shoal School.

AN enfeebled constitution, renders it impossible for me to take an extensive circuit in the practice of my profession as a Lawyer; and I therefore propose, assisted by my brother, to open a *school* at my house in Lincoln county, on the Catawba river, nine miles from Statesville, and twenty-four from Lincolnton, on the first Monday in March next; by which time my buildings will be completed. My house is large and roomy; and I have begun to erect small but comfortable Cabins, similar to those at the Winnsborough and Platt Spring Academies of South Carolina. The situation is a handsome one—is known to be perfectly healthy, and has the advantage of being entirely removed from all places of dissipation. No scholar will be taken who cannot board with me as a member of my family.

I will teach the Latin and Greek Languages, the Mathematics and the Elements of the other Sciences: And also, if required by parents or guardians, I will teach with great care the elementary branches of an English education. Tuition and boarding, including candles, washing, &c. &c. will be furnished for one hundred dollars per annum, twenty five of which must be paid in advance. No scholar will be taken for a less term than one quarter; but entrance may be had for one or more quarters at any time after the opening of the school.

I now have one *Law Student*, and am anxious to get a few more; to whose examination and instruction I would devote a sufficient portion of time to enable them to proceed with much greater ease than they generally do in lawyers' offices, in acquiring a knowledge of their profession; for it is a notorious fact, that practicing lawyers have neither time nor inclination to direct the studies of their students, and that they do not examine them as often as once a month. Under such circumstances, a young man must pursue his studies to great disadvantage, and obtain license to practise without a competent fund of practical information. I do not propose to deliver law lectures; but I will point out the authors, or the parts of them, which ought to be read; examine the young men daily upon them, converse with them upon the changes which have been made in the English law by the constitution and laws of the U. S. the constitution and laws of this state, and by the decisions of the Supreme Court. I have a very good library of elementary law books; for the use of which, for instruction, and for boarding, including candles and washing, I will charge each student one hundred dollars per annum, twenty-five of which must be paid in advance.

All applications must be made to me in person, or by letter, directed to *Thomas' Ferry*, Iredell county, or to Statesville.

For particulars as to my qualifications, I refer to Judge Badger of Raleigh, or to Major Henderson of Lincolnton.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Columbia Telescope, and the North Carolina Journal, are requested to insert the above two months, and forward their accounts to Statesville for payment.

RICHARD T. BRUMBY.

Nov. 30, 1829. 8t05

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination will be on Monday and Tuesday the 7th and 8th of December. The exercises will be resumed on Monday the eleventh of January.

Mr. Edward Smith, formerly of the P—burg (Va.) Academy, a teac— perience, and highly distingui— and scientific attainments, wil— the labors of the Academy.

The system of studies is, in— tory to our University. The— branches—spelling, reading, w— arithmetic and English gramm— sed throughout the course. — higher branches of educatio— such as desire it.

Regular tuition fifteen dolla—

W. J. BINGH—

P. S. Board in the most g— dollars per month, including — wood and candles.

Hillsborough, N. C. No—

WAGONE—

Driving to Fa—

WILL find it to their a— the *Wagon Yard*, — venience is provided for Man— them comfortable, at the mo— cents a day and night, for t— Yard, the use of a good ho— shelter. Attached to the Y— and Provision Store, Bread— tionary, and a House for Bo— in a plain, cheap, wholes— able style.—*Fayetteville, 1st.*

State of North-Carolina, Rowa—

NOVEMBER Sessions, 182— vs. Alexander Ray; Ori— Thomas Oakes and David Har— garnishees. It appearing to t— the court, that the defendant, — is not an inhabitant of this sta— the plaintiff by his attorney, i— the court, that publication be m— tern Carolinian, printed in Salisb— Alex. Ray to be and appear bef— of our next Court of Pleas and Q— to be held for the county of Rowa— house in Salisbury, on the 3d Mo— ary next, then and there to rep— otherwise judgment final will be e— him for the plaintiffs debt and co— John Giles, Clerk of our said Co— the 3d Monday in November, 182—

6t02 JOH—

20,000 Acres of LAND

FOR SALE,

LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the *Gold Region* of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. *Gold* has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.

Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 72

Gold mines, land & negroes.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 282 acres of land, a large part of which is as good as any in Mecklenburg county; about 120 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation adjoins the celebrated Capps Gold Mine, and the opinion seems to be well founded that Gold abounds in two hills, particularly, on the plantation; a branch runs through it, for three fourths of a mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment, is as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke mines; there is also on the place good water-power for mining operations.

Also, 20 or 25 likely NEGROES for sale; or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises; or inquire of Robert I. Dinkins, in Charlotte, for a description, &c.

6t01 W. M. —

Charlotte, Mecklenburg co.

Beware of the Villain!

ON the night of the 5th November, 1829, a certain ISAAC SWEAT, of Montgomery county N. C. stole and carried off the daughter of the subscriber. *Sweat* is aged about 27, about 6 feet high, well proportioned, light complected, and a long nose; my daughter, *Polly Hagler*, whom the villain has inveigled away, is small in stature, stoop shouldered, fair complected, with blue eyes. Sweat has left behind him a good wife and two small children, in a forlorn condition. They started in a one-horse wagon, with a large blind bay horse, and I suppose they aim for Caloway (or Carroll) county, Tennessee. They went in company with two colored men and their white women, and some children by the name of Carter, and one Willis Carter. As said Sweat may attempt to marry or live with my daughter in some unlawful way, I request all good citizens, who may have it in their power, to stop and break up the criminal connexion.

3t00 *JACOB HAGLER.*

Montgomery co'y Dec. 1st. 1829

Cash, or approved Notes.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber by account, are requested to call on *Samuel Reeves* before or on the 1st of February next, and settle by paying the *cash* or giving their notes; those who fail to comply with this reasonable request, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection: the long standing of many of my accounts, compels me to adopt this course.

I continue to carry on the

Black-Smithing Business,

in all its various branches, at my old Shop; where I am prepared to execute all descriptions of Work in that line, in a neat and substantial manner, and on most reasonable terms, with the customary indulgence for my pay. He returns his thanks to those who have so liberally patronised him, and hopes to merit a continuation of favors from the public.

FREDERICK MOWRY.

Salisbury, Dec. 2d, 1829. 3t00

Committ— — Jail

October, 1829, — ame NED, and — living about — Carolina. He — feet 10 or 11 — stout built; — crooked and — marks per- — 10th of Au- — prove pro- —

—ATER, *Sh'ff.*

90

—achine.

— a new Ma- — h is turned — bor of two — rashed out — patent — ll per- — All — orse — ge- — we — ay

POETRY.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

STANZA.

Earth hath smiles and it hath tears,
And they melt and mix to-morrow;
And, tho' bright thy sky appears,
Soon 'twill gloom with clouds of sorrow:—
Soon 'twill gloom, but ne'er believe
Faded are its hues of brightness;
Teach thy bosom not to grieve,
Darkness ever heralds lightness.

Now perhaps thy hope declines:
And thy stricken bosom pineth;
Doubt around thy heart entwines,
And thy faith but flick'ring shineth.
Buoy thy sinking spirit still,
God is love who reigneth o'er thee,
And, confiding in its will,
Thine the bliss that shines before thee.

MISCELLANY.

Reading Mechanics.—Why are our mechanics in general so afraid of a book? Why is it that those who can scarcely make a movement in their respective arts, but they put in practice some of the fundamental principles of mechanical philosophy, should be so stubborn in keeping themselves ignorant of these principles; and not only themselves, but others. Why should not a carpenter be a philosopher and a learned man? Would it injure him in the least, if he should become an adept in the mental sciences? would it render him the less skilful in shingling a hovel, or planning a church?

"The principal objection that has been urged against mechanics, gaining an insight into the sciences, and one that has been brought forward even in the councils of the state, is *that it will make gentlemen of them.*' Now there is no term in the English Language more abused, or more vaguely used, than this same word *gentleman.* If by it is meant the nondescript biped, which we sometimes see on the end of a cigar, wagging his tea colored beaver cracking his whip, and abusing the *waiter* of a country tavern, heaven forbid all learning. But if by a gentleman is meant that man of a well informed and noble mind, who understands his business and minds it, who knows his place in society and keeps it; who is aware that he has a country, and honors it; who pays to others and himself, that respect which he ought, and 'who does as he would be done by'—then by all means give him learning.' *Mech. Journal.*

Steamboats Distanced—The Liverpool papers are full of accounts of races between Locomotive Carriages; one of which, invented by Erickson and Braithwaite, of London, and weighing 2 tons 15 cwt. run at the rate of *twenty-eight miles per hour.*

It is stated, in a London paper, that nothing has so great a tendency to produce Hydrophobia in dogs, as putrid meat!

All over the south east part of *Persia*, to within a few miles of the Persian Gulf, the air is so dry, that the brightest steel may be laid bare to the atmosphere, at all hours, without the slightest shade in its brilliancy. To find a rose with a sparkle of dew upon it, from March to September, would be regarded almost equal to a miracle.

The King of Bavaria is on a visit to Naples, and has had the honor of bathing himself in one of the baths of Pompeii, re-opened after a lapse of 1800 years.

Croup.—For this disorder so fatal to children, M. Bretounneau, a medical man at Tours, appears to have discovered a certain cure by blowing alum into the throat of the child through an instrument for the purpose. In some cases two or three repetitions of this treatment are sufficient; in others five or six are necessary.

Wounds.—A surgeon in Lausanne has been devoting his attention to simplifying the dressings and ligatures employed in the treatment of wounds; and has endeavored to show that simple rags and water may be advantageously substituted for the lint, bandages of all kinds, and various medicaments at present used for that purpose.

To Render shoes Water-proof.

Take about a square inch of India —ber, (that which is white is best,) — it into slices as thin as possible, — to a pint of spirits of turpentine, — take it up occasionally to assist — solution, add, if requisite, some — India rubber, until the liquor is — consistence of treacle, then add — nt of cold drawn linseed oil, — it for use. New shoes should — for a few days, before using —, to open the grain of the — d should not be worn for a — after, that they may dry.

Snaking.....The Mecklenburg (Geo.) Jacksonian tells the following story: A young lady of our county, a few days ago, seeing a ground squirrel go into the crevice of a large rock, which lay flat on the ground, ran her hand in to catch it, when she was severely bitten; "hang you, you have bit me, but I will have you any how," she said, and again poked in her hand, but instead of the squirrel, she pulled out a large Rattle Snake, having 12 rattles—her hand and arm swelled prodigiously, shortly after.

Difference in Laws.—The Pacha of Egypt a year or two since, decreed that every able bodied man, twenty one years of age and upwards, should have at least two wives. The Law in North Carolina is that every man who has two wives shall be hanged. So much for the wisdom of lawgivers.

The Romans owed their origin to vagabonds; Britain to savages and wild men, and Botany Bay to thieves. Future heraldists will be puzzled to determine which of he aborigines are entitled to the most dignified coat of arms.

Lord Byron says, some literary ladies being asked how they could be sufficiently interested in astronomy to spend so much time in watching the heavens, replied that they had a great curiosity to see whether there was really *a man* in the moon!

A great liar.—A mortal fever once prevailed on board a ship at sea, and a negro man was appointed to throw the bodies of those who died from time to time overboard. One day when the captain was on deck, he saw the negro dragging out of the fore-castle a sick man who was struggling violently to extricate himself from the negro's grasp, and remonstrating bitterly against the cruelty of being buried alive. "What are you going to do with that man you rascal?" said the captain. "Going to throw him overboard, massa, cause he dead!" replied the negro. "Dead, you scoundrel," says the captain, "dont you see he moves and speaks?" 'Yes, massa," replied the negro, "I know he says he no dead; but he always lie so, *nobody nebber know when to believe him!*"

Mr. Madison.—On Wednesday, the 2d inst. in the Virginia Convention about 1 o'clock, Mr. Madison rose to address the committee. It was the first time he had spoken, since the first day, when he had nominated Mr. Monroe to the Chair of the Convention. No sooner was he upon his feet, than the members *from all parts of the Hall* (with the exception of not more than ten) gathered round him to catch the lowest accents from his tongue. He was as near as he could get to the Chair—and his voice was low and weak; but his sentences were rounding and complete; and his enunciation, though tremulous and full of feeling, was distinct to those who heard him. Mr. M. declared himself in favour of a compromise; of surrendering one branch of the Legislature to the federal basis, for reasons which he gave at length, instead of compounding both branches out of both the bases. But he did not cast the characters, and assign to each House its appropriate basis. We should think that no man could hear him—could hear these patriotic strains from lips whose eloquence has so often "chained listening Senates," and who fills such "a large space in the eyes of mankind," without feeling a profound sense of veneration for the venerable Orator.

The debate, which ensued, was one of the most animated which has yet taken place. Mr. Monroe, Judge Coalter, Mr. Cooke and Mr. Leigh spoke. The question on Mr. Upshur's plan of compounding the basis of Representation in both Houses was taken, when the votes were, yeas 48—Nays 47; and the Chairman voting in the affirmative, the Convention were exactly divided. So the motion to destroy Mr. Upshur's motion failed. Mr. Monroe voted with the yeas, Mr. Madison and Mr. Marshall with the nays.

Fasting a day or so, instead of swallowing physic at $5 a bottle, is coming into fashion to cure all disorders. Great names are given in favour of the practice, such as Howard, Franklin and Napoleon.